Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
1996-1997

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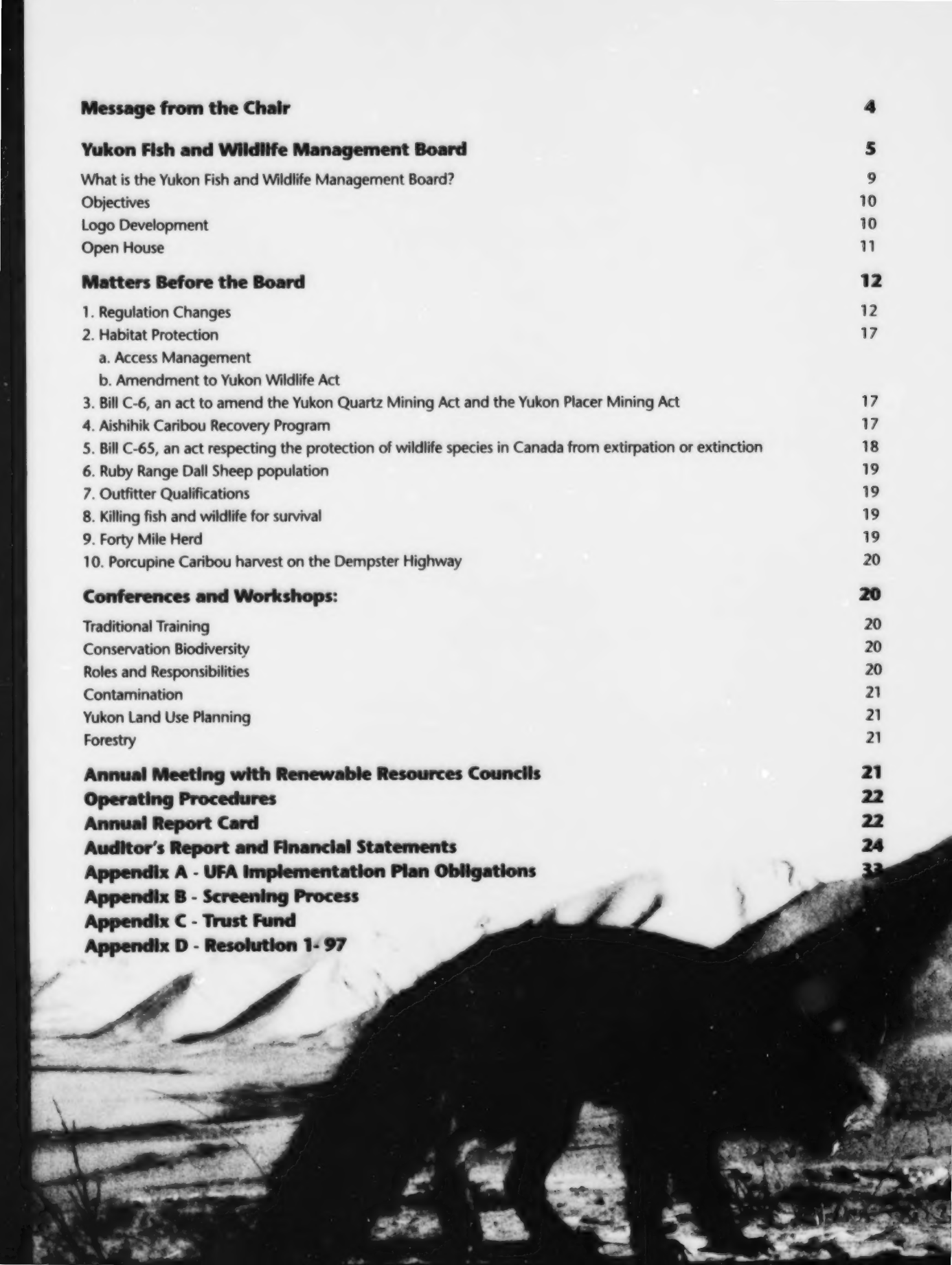


Message from the Chair

Mike Smith
Chair
May 23, 1996 to
Dec. 19, 1997, 3 years

"It has been my honour to serve as chair for the past year, and I want to thank the Grand Chief of CYFN, the Minister of Renewable Resources, and the Board for this opportunity.

This has been the second year of the Board's existence under the Land Claims Final Agreement, and we have undertaken our duties in a very comprehensive manner covering all aspects which have a bearing on habitat, fish and wildlife. One of my disappointments is the process and timing for effective public consultation on matters going before the Board. It does not make sense to call public meetings in the middle of winter. To keep with the spirit of the concept of joint management as outlined in the land claims agreement, the Board will revisit this issue and in consultation with public, stakeholders, First Nation governments and Yukon government, develop a more effective process."

100-04878/

Yukon Territorial Government Members

Gerald Couture

Vice Chair
Dec. 20, 1994 to
Dec. 19, 1999, 5 years

"The UFA provides an avenue for all Yukoners to have real influence in the management of our Fish and Wildlife. All members of the public should be active in giving the Board and Renewable Resources Councils the input they need to arrive at decisions. This is your Board. Make it work for you."

Douglas Urquhart

Dec. 20, 1994 to
Dec. 19, 1997, 3 years

"First habitat protection, then harvest monitoring".

Shirley Ford

Dec. 20, 1994 to
Dec. 19, 1999, 5 years

"The Board should continue to deal fairly with all Yukon residents who appreciate or use fish and wildlife resources in the Yukon".

Charles Stricker

Dec. 20, 1994 to
Dec. 19, 1998, 4 years

"I think that the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board is working hard for the people of the Yukon. But under the present trends, train of thought and the transition that we are going through, the non-native folks are not getting fair representation in regard to game management. It is my opinion that all users (native hunters, resident and non-resident hunters, and outfitters) must work together positively to improve habitat, game populations and harvesting opportunities. If we do this, there will be more than enough opportunities for all Yukoners."

James Close

Dec. 20, 1994 to
Dec. 19, 1998, 4 years

"I feel that the Board is working very well together for all Yukoners. We have successfully reached the point where our natural resources are not mine, or yours, but ours".

Council for Yukon First Nations Members

Art Johns

Dec. 20, 1994 to
Dec. 19, 1999, 5 years

"Wildlife has become too commercialized and people have lost respect for it. In our native way, if we lose respect for something, it is going to go away".

David Dickson

Dec. 20, 1994 to
Dec. 19, 1997, 3 years

"Underlying all things, the respect for animals should be there."

J. Roger Alfred

Dec. 20, 1994 to
Dec. 19, 1999, 5 years

"Let's really work hard to accomplish all our Elder's dreams and visions for today and tomorrow."

Georgina Sidney

Dec. 20, 1994 to
Dec. 19, 1999, 4 years

"The well-being of all fish, wildlife and their habitats is the responsibility of all Yukoners".

Bruce Charlie

Dec. 20, 1994 to
Dec. 19, 1998, 4 years

"Always keep in mind the fish, wildlife and habitat conservation for our children".

The Secretariat

Pearl Callaghan

Executive Director 1996 -

"I have been employed with the Board since May 8, 1996 and I find this position very challenging, interesting and satisfying. We have many issues, concerns and matters presented to us on a regular basis with time limits for action and completion. One must have the ability to juggle all of these and work closely with the Board. As our Board is made up of a very diverse group of people from all walks of life, I have come to know which source to tap into for information and help, handling this job. I am thankful to my family, the Board Members, the Department of Renewable Resources, and Lucille Jack for their assistance in successfully completing my first year in this position. Special thanks to Catalyst Communications for assisting me in the design and printing of this report."

Lucille Jack

Office Manager

"I have been working for the Board since October 2, 1995. I took pleasure in setting up the office and enjoy coordinating and maintaining the records. I am always learning new ways to communicate and work more effectively with the Executive Director and the Members. I look forward to assisting other UFA Boards with getting their offices operational, as we will be working together in the future to help insure the UFA is implemented."

Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board

What is the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Board?

The Board came into being in February of 1995, when the four First Nation Final Agreements and the Umbrella Final Agreement were brought into force. It is made up twelve people - six chosen by Yukon First Nations and six by the Government of the Yukon.

The parties to the Yukon Final Agreement are:

1. Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada as represented by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and
2. the Government of the Yukon as represented by the Government Leader of the Yukon on behalf of the Yukon and
3. the Yukon First Nations as represented by the Chairperson of the Council for Yukon Indians

The Board is identified by the Agreements as the "primary instrument of Fish and Wildlife Management in the Yukon" and works in partnership with Renewable Resources Councils in each of the Traditional Territories recognized by the Agreements, and with the Yukon First Nations governments.

The Board exercises its "primary" role on issues that affect wildlife and users territory-wide. Thus it focuses its efforts on the policies, legislation and protective measures to protect habitat and guide management for wildlife for today and the future. Renewable Resources Councils play the "primary" role on matters that are specific to their Traditional Territories.

Governments are responsible for day-to-day fish and wildlife management and enforcement of laws. They gather information on fish and wildlife resources and propose management approaches based on their analyses.

The Board relies primarily on its partners for technical information, advice and local and traditional knowledge on fish and wildlife matters.

The Board facilitates management decisions in relation to wildlife issues through public education and by recommendations to Yukon, Federal, and Yukon First Nation Governments. Recommendations are based on a balance of the best technical and traditional/local information available to it.

Objectives of the Board

The objectives of the Board are laid out in Chapter 16 of the Umbrella Final Agreement as follows

1. to ensure Conservation in the management of all Fish and Wildlife resources and their habitats;
2. to preserve and enhance the renewable resources economy;
3. to preserve and enhance the culture, identity and values of Yukon Indian people;
4. to ensure the equal participation of Yukon Indian people with other Yukon residents in Fish and Wildlife Management processes and decisions;
5. to guarantee the rights of Yukon Indian People to harvest and the rights of Yukon First Nations to manage renewable resources on Settlement Land;
6. to integrate the management of all renewable resources;
7. to integrate the relevant knowledge and experience both of Yukon Indian People and of the scientific communities in order to achieve Conservation;
8. to develop responsibilities for renewable resource management at the community level;
9. to honor the Harvesting and Fish and Wildlife management customs of Yukon Indian People and to provide for the Yukon Indian People's ongoing needs for Fish and Wildlife
10. [illegible] fairly with all Yukon residents who use Fish and Wildlife resources in the Yukon; and
11. to [illegible] and promote the full participation of Yukon Indian People in renewable resources [illegible]

Salmon Sub-Committee

The Salmon subcommittee is a sub committee of the board. Phone 867 393-6719 fax 867 393-6738

Steve Taylor, Chair
Carl Sidney
Frances Wellar
Gerry Couture, Vice Chair
Llewellyn Johnson
William Josie
Roger Alfred
Stanley Njootli
Harvey Kassi
Joni MacKinnon

Logo Development

Calum Grinde

A logo contest was put out to Yukon youth in May, 1996. The contest was open to all Yukoners up to and including 19 years of age. Entries were judged in three age categories. Prizes included a six day wilderness horseback trip donated by Bonnet Plume Outfitters and dog sledding adventures donated by Doggone Sledding.

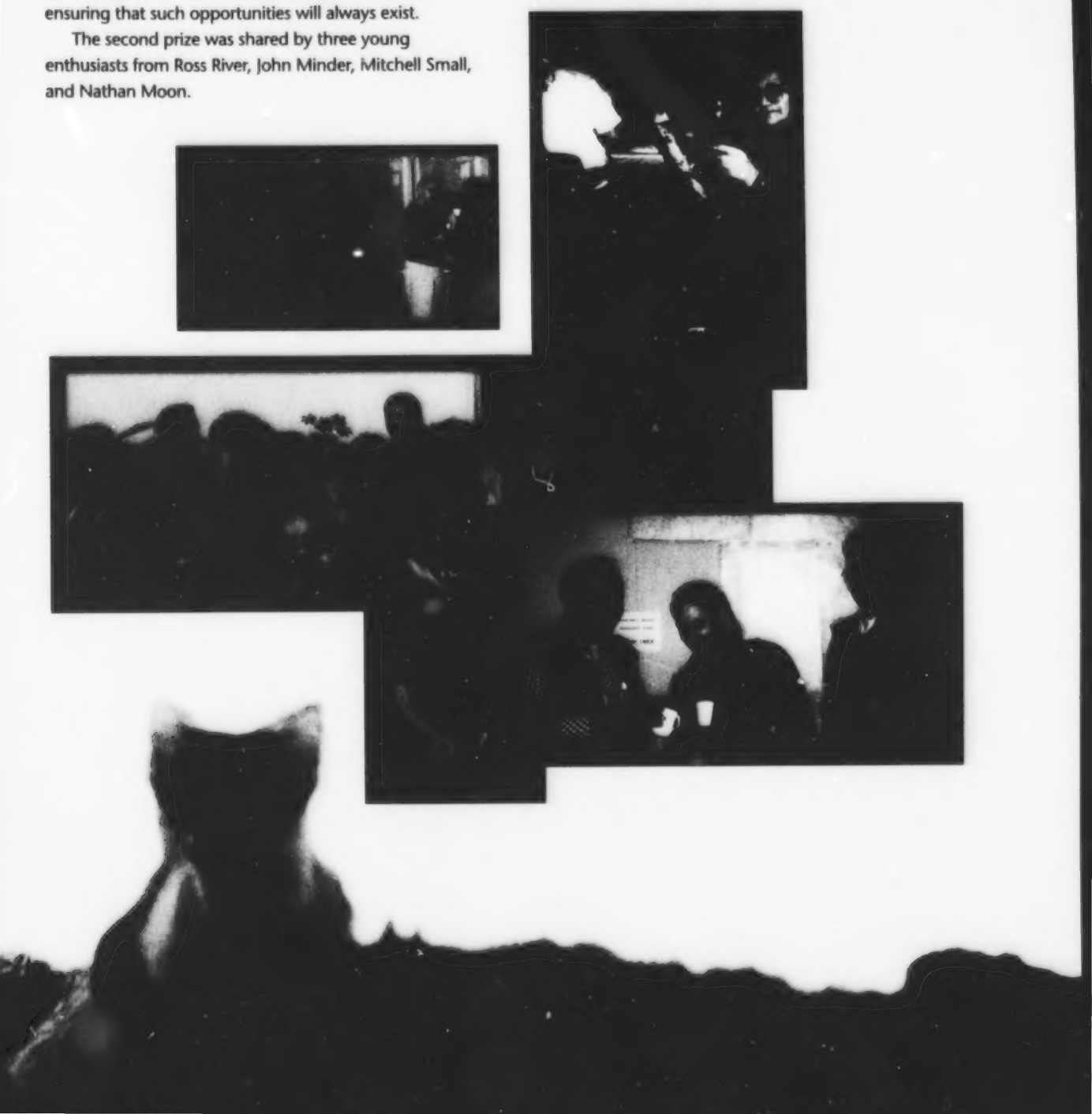
The grand prize went to a true Yukoner, Calum Grinde. Calum was born in 1983 in a small log cabin near Teslin. With the exception of one year, he has lived there ever since. His parents and family of nine brothers and sisters, now live on a ten acre homestead, twenty miles north of Teslin. When he is not home schooling, he spends much of his time helping in the family woodworking business. He has recently graduated to sawyer, milling pine for the

workshop on a woodmizer bandsaw-mill. His spare time is spent mostly outdoors, and with Teslin Lake and the Deadman Creek Mountains nearby, adventure is always as close as the doorstep. In the winter, Calum enjoys snowmobiling but does take time out to practice his hand at wildlife art. At fourteen years of age this year, Calum eagerly awaits his first big hunt. He appreciates the work of the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board in ensuring that such opportunities will always exist.

The second prize was shared by three young enthusiasts from Ross River, John Minder, Mitchell Small, and Nathan Moon.

Open House

The Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board hosted an Open House on December 6, 1996 at the Board office on 410-D Jarvis Street. This was an excellent opportunity for everyone to meet the Board members and Staff, and pick up the first annual report.



Matters Before the Board

1. Proposed Regulation Changes for 1997

One of the principle functions of the Board is to provide public input into wildlife management through public consultations on proposed regulations changes. While the majority of changes are usually presented by the Department of Renewable Resource, it is important to note that *any member of the Yukon public can propose a regulation change.* All proposals must undergo a screening and review process (Appendix B) which takes approximately one year to complete.

During the fall of 1996, the Board completed it's public consultation of proposed regulation changes for 1997. Following the January 14-17, 1997 meeting, the Board made recommendations on proposed regulation changes to the Minister of Renewable Resources. The following provides the background and recommendations from the Board. (See also Appendix B).

Background:

On November 1996, the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board published a booklet outlining six proposals for changes to the Yukon Wildlife Regulations and the Yukon Territory Fishery Regulations. There were five proposals from the Government of Yukon, and one from the Yukon Trappers Association. All of the proposals from the Yukon Government pertained to fishing regulation changes. The one from Yukon Trappers Association pertained to mandatory trapper certification. All of the proposals had prior consultation done in most of the communities already.

The booklet was available to the public November 1, 1996. The proposed regulation changes were advertised both on the radio and the Yukon News November 1st and 6th. A two-page ad with all the proposals listed ran on November 8th in the Yukon News. The deadline for response was December 13, 1996. To discuss the proposals public meetings were held at 7:00 p.m. on December 3rd and 4th, 1996 at the High Country Inn.

Summary of the Proposed Regulation Changes:

NO. 1. Fishing Licenses and Catch Limits For Yukon/BC Border Waters

This proposal would create uniform catch and size limits for Yukon and British Columbia border waters. In addition, a single (Yukon or BC) license would allow fishing on either side of these border waters.

In 1993-94, this issue was discussed at community meetings in Teslin and Tagish, at a Fish and Game Association sponsored meeting in Whitehorse and by the Board.

There were no negative responses to this proposal, except that First Nations should be exempt.

After receiving general support from the public and the Board, the Yukon government negotiated a draft Border Waters Management Agreement with the BC government in 1994. The draft Agreement is now undergoing approval processes in the Yukon and in BC.

In April 1996, the draft Border Waters Management Agreement was reviewed at public meetings in Teslin, Tagish and Haines Junction, and Mayo. The Agreement was generally supported at those meetings. One person in Tagish suggested that the regulation allowing the use of natural bait on the Yukon side should also be applied on the BC side.

The Board's Recommendation:

No. 1 Fishing Licenses and Catch Limits For Yukon/BC Border Waters:

The Board recommends that this proposed regulation change for the creation of one set of catch limits for sports fishing on both sides of major waterbodies straddling the Yukon/BC border be implemented. It would also allow anglers to fish both sides of these waters under a single angling license, either Yukon or BC.

NO. 2 Angling License Requirements for Non-Residents Under 16 Years of Age

This proposal would require non-resident anglers of 16 years or younger to fish with a person with a fishing license and to share the fish catch limit with that person or to buy their own license if they wanted to fish alone with their own limit.

Non-resident youths and their parents will be most affected by this proposal. Consultation with this group is impractical.

Resident anglers, many of whom are visited by non-resident friends and family, were consulted in April, 1996. At that time, this issue was discussed along with several other regulation proposals at public meetings in Teslin, Haines Junction, Mayo and Tagish. There were no negative comments about this proposal.

The Board's Recommendation:

No. 2 Angling License Requirements for Non-Residents Under 16 Years of Age:

The Board recommends that this proposed regulation change to require non-resident anglers in this age group to fish with someone who has a license, and share their catch limit, or to buy their own licenses be implemented.

NO. 3 Tickets and Fines for Fisheries Offenses

This proposal by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) would establish a schedule of tickets and fines. The schedule is similar to current schedules in fisheries regulations in the provinces. The tickets could be issued for alleged offenses affecting freshwater fish or salmon. Enforcement would be done by DFO Fisheries and Territorial conservation officers.

There were no negative responses to this proposal, other than definitions should be given for "Molesting", "Injuring", and "Unattended fishing gear".

This is more of an administrative regulation than anything else. This proposal just adds another option,i.e. better enforcement of existing laws.) The Maximum fine is $1,000.00.

All anglers could be affected by this proposal. It was discussed in public meetings in Teslin, Tagish, Haines Junction and Mayo in April 1996. The proposal was generally supported. One person suggested that the fines were too soft and a court summons should be issued every time a fishing law is broken.

The Board's Recommendation:

No. 3 Tickets and fines for fisheries offenses:

The Board recommends that this proposed regulation change to set in regulation a list of fisheries offenses for which a ticket could be issued and the fine that would apply to each be implemented.

NO. 4 New High Quality Waters - Little Atlin Lake and Lubbock River

This proposal would mitigate intense or significant fishing pressure with its potential to reduce or deplete present high quality lake and river fish stocks. This proposal is intended to protect the important spawners of lake trout, northern and arctic grayling species by restricting the number and size of fish that can be taken. Anglers could still fish these waters despite this change but would have to reduce their harvest and live release large fish.

A public education message about the potential impact of spring grayling fishing has been published in the Yukon sportfishing regulation booklet since 1995.

A message about the fragility of lake trout populations in small lakes was published in 1996. Both messages appeal to anglers' sense of ethics and personal responsibility.

Anglers living in the southern Yukon will be most affected by this proposal. It was discussed at public meetings in Teslin, Tagish, Haines Junction and Mayo in April, 1996. There was no opposition expressed.

The Board's Recommendation:

No. 4 New high quality waters - Little Atlin Lake and Lubbock River:

The Board recommends to implement the proposal to designate Little Atlin Lake and the Lubbock River as high quality waters.

NO. 5 Ban the Use of Live Bait Fish

This proposal would explicitly ban the use of live fish as bait. This change would add to and be consistent with current fisheries laws that prohibit molesting, injuring or killing any fish except as allowed in the regulations.

Anglers who use live bait would be affected by this proposal. It is believed that few resident anglers use live bait fish.

There has been no prior formal public consultation on this proposal. Anglers have expressed concern to the Department that the use of live fish as bait is not clearly prohibited in the regulations.

There were no negative responses to this proposal.

The Board's Recommendation:

No. 5 Ban the use of live bait fish:

The Board recommends to implement the proposal to ban the use of live fish as bait.

NO. 6 Mandatory Trapper Certification

An effective anti-trapping lobby has convinced large numbers of people, particularly in Europe and North America, that trapping is a cruel activity which causes great suffering to animals which are being harvested for their fur. This view remains widely held despite strong efforts by trappers to develop humane methods of harvest and to teach trappers how to effectively use those methods.

Since 1991, Yukon government policy has required all first time trappers to be certified before receiving a trapping license. By 1995/96 trapping season, approximately 38% of all licensed trappers graduated from the trapper education course. This leaves approximately 300 trappers, many of whom are experienced trappers, who have not participated in the trapper education course.

Experienced trappers have had opportunities to take a two-day advanced workshop this year. This workshop will be the prototype of the course proposed for certifying experienced trappers under this regulation.

At the Annual general meeting of the Yukon Trappers Association a resolution was passed by the membership to certify experienced trappers through mandatory trapper education. Since then, there has been ongoing consultation with trappers, as well as the Yukon's Renewable Resource Council's and First Nations.

This proposal for mandatory trapper training and certification has received six written responses from First Nations: Selkirk First Nation, Ta'an Kwachan Council, Liard First Nation, Ross River Dena Council, Tr'on'dek Hwech'in Han Nation and the Kluane First Nation.

There were two written responses from Renewable Resources Councils - Alsek RRC and Vuntut Gwitchin RRC.

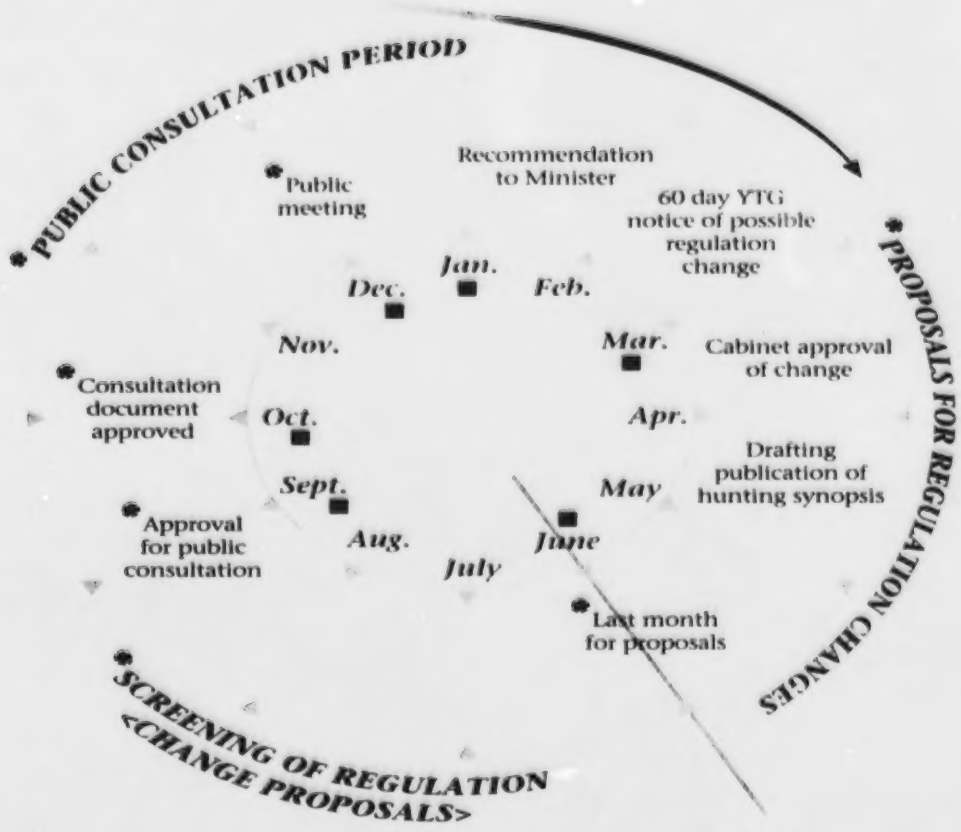
The Board's Recommendation:

No. 6 Mandatory trapper certification:

The Board recommends the mandatory certification of all Yukon trappers who have not yet been certified within three years of the regulation coming into effect be implemented. Uncertified experienced trappers would be required to take a course to update their skills in the use of new trapping techniques, and pelt-handling for the demands of today's marketplace. In implementing this recommendation, the Government of Yukon must take into account UFA Section 16.11.1 and 16.13.2.

All of the preceding recommendations were submitted to the Minister of Renewable Resources for his approval to make the proposed regulation changes for 1997.

Regulation Change Cycle



● ***One year previous to possible regulation change***

■ ***Usually scheduled Board meetings***

- Board receipt of proposal
- Pre-screening report prepared
- Proposal reviewed by Screening Committee
- Proposal either scheduled for Board consideration or referred to appropriate organization or more information sought
- Proposal considered by Board at one of six annual meetings - usually January, March, June, September, October, or December
- Proposal must be approved for public consultation by the Board at the September meeting one year before the possible effective change
- Proposal is drafted for public consultation in form approved by Board at October meeting
- Proposal released as part of Regulation Change Proposals in October/November
- Public consultation period including public meeting with presentation of proposal
- December or January - close of consultation
- January Board meeting considers proposal and public comments and makes recommendation to Minister
- Minister requires approximately 120 days for consideration of proposal - 60 day public notice of draft regulation change - and the balance for analysis of comments and passage of order in council by Cabinet
- May/June preparation of Hunting synopsis for July publication
- Regulation change in effect for August 1 start of hunting season

2. Habitat Protection:

a. ***Access Management*** - The opening of new roads and trails related to development and the growing popularity of four wheel drive vehicles, snowmobiles and ATV's have an ever increasing effect on wildlife populations and habitat. Recognizing this problem, the Board has begun to collect data and to work on a process that will eventually lead to recommendations as to how to protect wildlife and habitats from this increased "access". At the same time, this should allow Yukoners to use the new types of vehicles for both work and recreation. Both regulatory and non-regulatory tools for dealing with this problem are being explored.

b. ***Amendment to Yukon Wildlife Act*** - Over the past year the Board has been strongly advocating legal means for protecting wildlife habitat in the Yukon. In the opinion of the Board and a large sector of the Yukon public, the threats to wildlife habitat in the Yukon are immediate and real. The absence of effective habitat protection consideration in a whole range of Yukon and Federal legislation must be addressed through specific legislation which will empower the Yukon to exercise its responsibility to protect wildlife habitats.

Accordingly, the Board reconfirmed its position to the Yukon Government that the Habitat Protection Provisions of the 1992 Amendments to the Yukon Wildlife Act should be proclaimed. See appendix 'D'.

3. Bill C-6, an Act to Amend the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and the Yukon Placer Mining Act

In 1996, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development presented a new Yukon Mining Act to Parliament. The consultation to develop this new Act had taken place sporadically since the late 1980's. On September 4, 1996, the Board made a presentation to the Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development outlining some of its concerns with the new legislation. The presenters pointed out that mining activity has an effect on wildlife and habitat and must be undertaken with the interests of wildlife as a key consideration. They further emphasized that the "Free Entry" system of mining access restricts the ability to properly manage wildlife. Several changes were proposed to both the legislation and to the Mining Land Use Regulations.

Finally, it was noted that the consultative process used in developing the new legislation and regulations would not stand up to the Umbrella Final Agreement's definition of "Consultation".

Following the public hearing, despite the concerns of the Board and other groups, the Standing Committee did not recommend any changes to the legislation. Which was passed and received Royal Assent on November 26, 1996.

4. Aishihik caribou Recovery Program

In 1992, the Department of Renewable Resources implemented a five- year experimental design to test wolf regulation of ungulates in the Aishihik area, southwest Yukon. Prior to that, it was noted that there was a serious decline in the moose and caribou populations in this area. The study design called for an initial two year wolf control program that would be evaluated to determine if it had increased calf survival sufficiently to generate population growth of moose and caribou. If the program was successful, it was to continue for a further three years.

SO! CALF SURVIVAL IS HIGH BUT THE HERD IS DECLINING?
RIGHT!!
THAT MUST MEAN PREDATION IS LOW BUT CALF PRODUCTION IS STILL DOWN!
RIGHT AGAIN!
©P.VERNHAST
WELL THEN IT MUST BE THAT SPORT HUNTING IS TAKING TOO MANY BULLS SO THERE ISN'T ENOUGH MALES LEFT TO BREED ALL THE COWS!!
TELL ME ABOUT IT!!

After the 1996 election the Minister of Renewable Resources placed a moratorium on this program and sought input from the public on it's continuance. On December 6, 1996, the Board and representatives of the Alsek Renewable Resource Council met to consider the Minister's request for advice on this program. After consideration of all aspects of the program the Board and Council made the following recommendation:

a. That the moratorium be lifted immediately and the Aishihik Caribou Recovery Program continue as planned including the evaluation as scheduled.
b. That the Department of Renewable Resources should immediately take steps to implement the recommendations of the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan of 1992 which have not been addressed to date.

In addition, the Board and Council noted that the Government of Yukon had not developed the legislative tools for the protection of wildlife habitat in areas where programs such as this are taking place and emphasized the need for government to move quickly in developing such tools.

Secondly, it was noted that programs for the non-consumptive use of wildlife had not yet been developed to the degree that was required by the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. The Government was urged to begin to devote significant resources to this area.

The Board and Council also concluded that wolves were not accorded the same respect as other big game species in Yukon and that this was contrary to the intent of the plan. They, therefore, encouraged the Government to institute closed seasons, bag limits, and tag purchase requirements for wolves in the Yukon.

Finally, the Board and Council stated that they were working to develop more precautionary approaches to wildlife management to reduce reliance on intrusive management tools such as this one.

As a result of these recommendations the moratorium was lifted and the program will be continued to it's conclusion.

5. Bill C-65, an Act Respecting the Protection of Wildlife Species in Canada From Extirpation or Extinction

In September of 1995, the Board was contacted by Environment Canada with an invitation to comment on the Canada Endangered Species Protection Act. This is an Act respecting the protection of wildlife species in Canada from extinction. On January 28,1997 the Board made a submission to the Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development. The Board also supported the concept of the Canada Endangered Species Protection Act and recognized the importance of introducing legislation that will protect endangered species and their habitat. However, along with other stakeholders in the Yukon Territory, the Board had concerns with Bill C-65 and wanted to address them.

In it's submission, the Board made the following points:

*a. **Consultation*** - Under the Umbrella Final Agreement, the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board and the Renewable Resource Councils are the primary instruments for renewable resources management in the Yukon Territory. Each body is also specifically directed to address habitat. The Yukon First Nations may manage local populations of Fish and Wildlife within Settlement Land, to the extent coordination with other Fish and Wildlife management programs is not considered necessary by the Board. Consultation with these bodies must take place as outlined in the Umbrella Final Agreement.

*b. **Jurisdiction*** - The Act does not apply equally to provinces and territories. The territories are unique in Canada with the majority of their lands falling under Federal jurisdiction. Presently the Yukon Territorial Government has the responsibility for managing wildlife and freshwater fish in the territory, under recommendations made by the Board. The Board is concerned that the proposed legislation will reintroduce the federal government as wildlife managers in the Yukon, seriously eroding the Yukon governments responsibility in this field.

*c. **Habitat Protection*** - According to the proposed Act, the Federal government has control of habitat. Under

the Umbrella Final Agreement, the Board and Renewable Resource Councils have control. In the UFA, the definition of "Conservation" includes habitats. Here in the North, **WE** must manage our fish, wildlife and their habitats because of the authority granted to us under the Umbrella Final Agreement. To manage a species, you must also manage their habitat.

Due to the Federal election this year, the Bill died on the Order paper when Parliament was dissolved. It could be revived at the same stage in a new parliament, if all parties agree, or a new Bill may be drafted. The Board has a continuing interest in this legislation.

6. Ruby Range Dall Sheep Population

Throughout the 1980's and 1990's the Kluane First Nation had been increasingly concerned about the decline of Dall Sheep in the mountains north and east of Kluane Lake. In November, 1995, the First Nation and YTG held a workshop from which a 13 member Ruby Range Sheep Steering Committee was formed. The Board formed a working group in April, 1997 to screen the recommendations from the Steering Committee. The working group will inform the Board as to which recommendations are appropriate for the Board to deal with and implement.

7. Outfitter Qualifications

In the Spring of 1996, the Government requested the Board to look into outfitter ownership and qualifications. The Board determined that it has the jurisdiction to consider this concern and decided it would handle the matter if the Department first developed a range of possible legal options that might encourage Yukon based ownership. An Outfitter Qualifications Working Group was formed by the Board and an Options Paper was completed by the Department.

The Department of Justice confirmed that virtually any qualifications which the Board may develop respecting outfitting certification, concession, or guide conduct can be established by regulations. However, these can not legally conflict with the Wildlife Act.

The Board agreed to work closely with the Department to refine the Outfitter Qualifications. Once a mutual agreement is reached, it will then be reviewed by the Board with the intent of developing a proposal for presentation for final public consultation.

8. Killing Fish and Wildlife for Survival

Under 16.13.3 of the UFA the Board is required to develop a reporting system for fish and wildlife killed in emergency situations for survival. In September, 1996, the Government of Yukon and the Champagne/Aishihik First Nation requested that the Board develop this reporting system. A working group was formed to review this matter and bring enough information back to the Board to make a recommendation to the government and the 14 First Nations. The working group met the Council for Yukon First Nations leadership in January to establish a process for consultation on UFA 16.13.3. The working group will bring their recommendations to the Board. This matter is ongoing.

9. Fortymile Herd

A plan to recover the Fortymile Caribou Herd originated in the Yukon. The plan was designed to help the Fortymile herd recover to its traditional range and benefit the ecosystem and people who value the herd. Yukoners

inspired several Alaskans to join in the effort and together they created the Fortymile Caribou Herd Planning Team - a diverse group of Alaskan and Yukon residents and representatives from state, federal, and territorial wildlife managing agencies. This team developed recommendations for recovering the Fortymile Caribou Herd and the ecosystem that depends upon it.

Recommendations were first presented to the Alaska Board of Game in October of 1995 by Board members, Gerry Couture and Art Johns. They did an excellent job of explaining the importance of the Fortymile caribou to the culture, lifestyle, and subsistence of elders and old-time Yukoners, and their visions of a restored Fortymile herd to be enjoyed by the grandchildren and future generations. The result was that the Alaskan Board endorsed the recommendations.

In March of this year, Mr. Couture and Percy Henry, of the Tr'on'dek Hwech'in First Nation, made a similar presentation to the Alaska Board of Game as it was reconsidering implementation of the recovery plan.

Following the public meeting, the Alaska Board of Game voted 7:0 to implement the plan including trapping, relocation and limited fertility control of wolves.

The Board also has contributed to a television documentary on the herd.

10. Porcupine Caribou Harvest on the Dempster Highway

In the fall of 1996, the Board received concerns about improper hunting activities on the Dempster Highway in relation to the annual Porcupine Caribou harvest.

Although the Board is not mandated to comment directly on the management of the Porcupine Caribou Herd, for reasons of public safety and in the context of methods of hunting practices that affect the renewable resources economy of the Yukon (UFA 16.7.11 & 16.7.12.7), the Board should be involved.

The Board therefore urged the Porcupine Caribou Management Board to discuss these matters and further suggested that given the recurring history of such events, that a summit of territorial Ministers, First Nations chiefs and chairs of appropriate First Nation organizations be held to resolve these issues.

Conferences and Workshops:

The following conferences and workshops were hosted by the Board or attended by two or three members over the past year:

Traditional Training Workshop

Among the objectives of Chapter 16 of the Umbrella final Agreement are 16.1.1.3. "to preserve and enhance the culture, identity and values of Yukon Indian People" , 16.1.1.7. "to integrate the relevant knowledge and experience both of Yukon Indian People....", 16.1.1.9. "to honor the harvesting and fish and wildlife management customs of Yukon Indian People...". In order to achieve these objectives, all Board members must have an understanding of Yukon First Nations culture. In April of 1996, the Board held a workshop facilitated by two very knowledgeable First Nations instructors in order to begin to train all Board members in their understanding of First Nations culture. The workshop was a good first step and the Board continues to feel that it must increase its knowledge of First Nations culture and customs and consequently, is beginning to plan further workshops on traditional knowledge and First Nations culture. This will be an ongoing task of the Board as new members are coming onto the Board.

Conservation Biodiversity Workshop

The Conservation Biodiversity Workshop was held in Whitehorse from May 30-31, 1996 at Yukon College. The Workshop covered the principles of conservation biology and case studies on Ecosystem Based Management in Kluane and Forestry and Land Management in Southeast Yukon. Participants from all over the Yukon considered a variety of questions and made observations, suggestions and recommendations in both the presentations and workshop sessions.

Roles and Responsibilities Workshop

This workshop held on November 27-29, 1996, was to develop a better understanding of the roles and responsibilities of Yukon First Nations, Yukon Government, Renewable Resources Councils and the Board as outlined in Chapter 16 of the UFA. It was strongly recommended that a

follow-up workshop be held. The Board is now looking at planning a workshop for November, 1997. A final report of the November, 1996 proceedings is available.

Contamination Forum

The Board participated in a Canadian Polar Commission (CPC) Forum entitled 'For Generations to Come: A Canadian Conference on Contaminants, the Environment, and Human Health in the Arctic'. The CPC examined issues of importance in the area of polar science toward recommending actions at the national level. Concern about contaminants has been consistent in all regions across the Canadian north. The fora in the north brought people together in each region to discuss issues, identify research needs, and suggest policies and actions appropriate to mitigating both the sources and effects of contaminants. The CPC makes recommendations directly to Parliament through the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Yukon Land Use Planning Workshop

Land Use Planning will be one of the major tools for managing development in Yukon. It will also provide an extremely effective means to make certain that wildlife populations and important habitat areas are protected from the effects of development. Board representatives attended the Yukon Land Use Planning Workshop in Dawson on September 16-18, 1996 to ensure that wildlife considerations were built into the planning process. The Board will continue to work with the Land Use Planning Council in the development of the land use planning process.

Forestry Conference

The Board participated at the conference re Ecosystem Based Management: Application to Yukon Forests in March, 1997. The objectives of the conference were to develop technically sound practices to sustain forest ecosystems and contribute to development of a Yukon Forest Strategy, to build communication and foster partnership between forest and wildlife management agencies in the Yukon, to identify research needs and agree on a common approach to forest management planning in the Yukon, and to document current state of forestry and wildlife knowledge in the Yukon.

Annual Meeting With Renewable Resources Councils:

According to the Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.15, the Board shall meet no less than annually with the Chairpersons of the Renewable Resources Councils. This year the meeting was held in Whitehorse on March 8, 1997 with the Alsek, Mayo, and the Vuntut Gwitchin Councils. Each Council had individual matters that they are dealing with on an ongoing basis and they also expressed the following common concerns:

1. ***Habitat***- The Board and the RRC's discussed ways to address habitat protection in Yukon. Pending YTG habitat legislation, interim protection must be implemented. The communities want to be involved in public awareness possibilities for habitat protection.

2. ***Traditional Knowledge*** - How do we access traditional knowledge in a meaningful way? Traditional knowledge is very important in the management of fish and wildlife. Plans for an upcoming traditional knowledge symposium were discussed.

3. ***Access*** - More background information is needed in the area of access management. YTG is pursuing this at present and will be addressing the Board later this year.

4. ***Federal Government Consultation*** - The Board and the RRC's are very concerned about the lack of consultation by the federal government. The UFA was signed by the federal government, and consultation processes in the agreement must be honored by it prior to any introduction of legislation affecting wildlife.

5. ***How does Chapter 16 interrelate with other Chapters of the Umbrella Final Agreement?*** - The Board and RRC's are planning a follow-up workshop to the Roles and Responsibilities workshop held last November, 1996. This will assist them in co-management of fish and wildlife and their habitats. Presently, the Board attends many workshops that are being held by other Boards under the UFA. This keeps them informed and up-to-date with the other Boards.

Operating Procedures

The Board attended the Carver Model Workshop at Yukon College in the spring of 1996. It then decided to review the Carver Model and develop a policy governance model to suit it's needs. In March of 1996, a consultant was hired to develop these operating procedures. The development of the new policy and procedures manual will be completed in 1997.

Annual Report Card

The Annual Report Card is an internal evaluation conducted by the Board to ensure it is fulfilling its mandate. It consists of a survey conducted with 37 stakeholders, representing 20 different agencies and organizations. The survey is conducted to determine if the Board is meeting their obligations and responsibilities as defined with the Umbrella Final Agreement, and will provide an unbiased, independent survey of the board's function and performance. A contractor is completing the questionnaire survey for the report card. The final report will be ready this summer.

If you see a management problem

Contact your local

- Renewable Resources Council
- First Nation
- YTG Wildlife Branch Office

Local study and consultation

Recommendation to minister

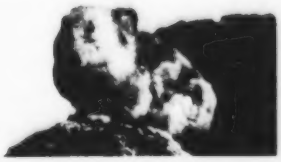
If not a local problem

- Fish and Wildlife Managment Board
- Screening

More relevant agency if appropriate

- Information gathering
- Consultation
- Board Consideration

Recommendation to the Minister



Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board

Auditor's Report and Financial Statements
Non-Consolidated Financial Statements
March 31, 1997

Auditor's Report
Non-Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
Non-Consolidated Statement of Operations
Non-Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets
Non-Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board:

I have audited the non-consolidated statement of financial position of the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board as at March 31, 1997 and the non-consolidated statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Board's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform and audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In my opinion, these non-consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Board as at March 31, 1997 and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for non-profit entities, except that they are prepared on a non-consolidated basis as explained in note 2a.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
Whitehorse, Yukon
June 5, 1997

Non-Consolidated
Statement of Financial Position
as at March 31, 1997

	1997	1996
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash	$ 85,023	$ 61,295
Accounts receivable	431	1,249
GST receivable	4,326	6,838
Prepaid expense	—	1,100
	89,780	70,482
Capital Assets (notes 2 & 3)	45,941	41,499
	$ 135,721	$ 111,981
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 2,500	$ 7,902
Wages and employee deductions payable	6,337	1,655
Deferred revenue (note 2c)	80,943	60,925
	89,780	70,482
Net Assets		
Net Assets Invested in Capital Assets (notes 2 & 3)	45,941	41,499
Unrestricted Net Assets	—	—
	45,941	41,499
	$ 135,721	$ 111,981

Approved by:

Chair

Board Member

Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board

Non-Consolidated
Statement of Operations
For the Year Ended March 31, 1997

		1997	1996
Revenue			
Government of Yukon	$	481,591	$ 442,866
Applied to Deferred Revenue (note 2c)		(80,943)	(60,925)
		400,648	381,941
Rental revenue		5,616	3,744
Interest income and other		6,360	9,790
		412,624	395,475
Expenses			
Administration fees		5,787	69,340
Advertising and promotion		404	7,391
Bank charges and interest		302	159
Board meetings	- honoraria	102,939	114,230
	- travel, food and lodgings	37,122	53,309
	- catering	1,438	4,126
	- other	—	1,690
Board training	- honoraria	5,300	4,400
	- travel, food and lodgings	3,342	4,184
	- room rent and catering	429	—
	- registration and facilitation -fees	3,000	350
Insurance		688	517
Internet		18	—
Office supplies, postage and photocopying		11,790	7,563
Professional fees		4,058	7,701
Purchase of capital assets		15,591	42,881
Rent		23,805	17,627
Repairs and maintenance		3,410	770
Special projects (note 4)		92,046	28,020
Staff training		16	309
Telephone and FAX		7,878	12,356
Wages and employee benefits		93,261	18,552
		412,624	395,475
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR		$ —	$ —

Non-Consolidated
Statement of Changes in Net Assets
For the Year Ended March 31, 1997

Invested In	Capital assets	Unrestricted	1997	1996
Balance, beginning of year	$ 41,499	$ —	$ 41,499	$ 4,274
Investment in capital assets	15,591	—	15,591	42,881
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	(11,149)	—	(11,149)	(5,656)
Balance, end of year	$ 45,941	$ —	$ 45,941	$ 41,499

Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board

Non-Consolidated
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended March 31, 1997

	1997	1996
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash received from Yukon Government	$ 420,666	$ 442,215
Cash received from rent	5,616	3,744
Investment and other income		
received for operating purposes	6,360	9,790
Cash paid for wages and employee benefits	(88,579)	(16,897)
Cash paid for materials and services	(304,744)	(335,393)
	39,319	103,459
Cash flows from financing and investing activities		
Purchase of capital assets	(15,591)	(42,881)
Net increase (decrease) in cash in the year	23,728	60,578
Cash at beginning of the year	61,295	717
Cast at end of year	$ 85,023	$ 61,295

Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Year Ended March 31, 1997

1. PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION

The Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board was established pursuant to the Umbrella Final Agreement in the Yukon. It acts in the public interest and advises the Government of Yukon , Yukon First Nations and Councils on all matters relating to Fish and Wildlife management legislation, research, policies and programs.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Scope of Financial Statements

Generally accepted accounting principles require that financial statements be prepared on a consolidated basis except in limited circumstances. The assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the Salmon Sub-Committee have not been included in these financial statements. This committee, while under the jurisdiction of the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Board, functions autonomously and copies of their audited financial statements are available separately to all members. It was considered that the non-consolidated basis of presentation was the more informative presentation for the members.In all other respects, these non-consolidated financial statements are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for non-profit organizations.

b) Capital Assets and Investment in Capital Assets

Amortization of capital assets is provided at rates sufficient to amortize the cost over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Equipment is amortized using the declining balance method at the rates set out in note 2. Leasehold improvements are being amortized on a straight line basis over 5 years. Net assets invested in Capital Assets reflects the amortized cost of all capital assets owned by the Board. 1/2 the full rate is taken in the year of acquisition.

c) Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue represents monies received in the current year which are available to cover expenses in the next fiscal year. Any monies not expensed by the end of the five year contribution agreement with the Government of Yukon are repayable to the Government of Yukon. The contribution agreement expires on March 31, 1999.

Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Year Ended March 31, 1997

3. CAPITAL ASSETS

		1997			1996
			Accumulated		
	Rate	Cost	Amortization	Net	Net
Furniture & equipment	20%	$ 41,133	$ 10,017	$ 31,116	$ 29,523
Computer equipment	30%	15,305	4,822	10,483	8,416
Leasehold improvements	1/5 SL.	6,308	1,966	4,342	3,560
		$ 62,746	$ 16,805	$ 45,941	$ 41,499

4. SPECIAL PROJECTS

During the year, the board became involved in several communication projects, working groups and conferences related to Fish and Wildlife Management. These were:

Conservation Biology Conference

Honoraria	$ 2,400
Travel, food and lodging	1,738
	$ 4,138

Forty Mile Herd

Video	11,300
Honoraria	1,600
Travel, food and lodging	2,469
	15,369

Ruby Range Working Group

Honoraria	300
Travel, food and lodging	401
	701

Ross River Dena Council

Ross River Dene Councils

Honoraria	800
Travel, food and lodging	778
	1,578

Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Year Ended March 31, 1997

4. SPECIAL PROJECTS (Continued)

Communications Initiatives

Logo change	$ 6,944	
Annual report	12,874	
Promotional items	5,282	
Proposed regulation changes	2,582	
Open house	1,574	
Operations and maintenance	424	
		$ 29,680

Operating Procedures Working Group

Honoraria	960	
Professional fees	4,000	
Travel, food and lodging	136	
		5,096

Roles and Responsibilities Working Group

Honoraria	7,196	
Professional fees	6,630	
Travel, food and lodging	1,649	
Other	3,709	
		19,184

Killing Fish and Wildlife for Survival Working Group

Honoraria	647	
Travel, food and lodging	546	
		1,193

Contaminants Workshop

Honoraria	600	
Travel, food and lodging	1,380	
		1,980

Land Use Planning Workshop

Honoraria	600

Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended March 31, 1997

4. SPECIAL PROJECTS (Continued)

Forestry Workshop

Honoraria	1,300	
Travel, food and lodging	174	
		1,474

Mayo Renewable Resources Council Big Game Management Plan Workshop

Honoraria	2,400	
Travel, food and lodging	2,439	
		4,839

Board Evaluation Working Group

Honoraria	345	
Travel, food and lodging	21	
		366

Endangered Species Working Group

Honoraria	4,556	
Travel, food and lodging	1,292	
		5,848
		$ 92,046

APPENDIX A:

UFA IMPLEMENTATION PLAN OBLIGATIONS

MANDATE:

A Fish and Wildlife Management Board shall be established, as of the effective date of Settlement Legislation, as the primary instrument of Fish and Wildlife management in the Yukon (Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.1).

The Fish and Wildlife Management Board, acting in the public interest and consistent with this chapter and taking into consideration all relevant factors including recommendations of the Councils, may make recommendations to the Minister, to Yukon First Nations and to the Councils, on all matters related to Fish and Wildlife management, Legislation, research, policies, and programs (Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.11).

The Fish and Wildlife Management Board may make recommendations pursuant to Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.12.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE:

The Fish and Wildlife Management Board shall be comprised of twelve members.

Yukon shall nominate six members, one of whom shall be selected in consultation and concurrence with Canada (Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.2).

Yukon First Nations shall nominate six members, by causing the Council for Yukon Indians to make the nominations on behalf of Yukon First Nations after consultation with Yukon First Nations (Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.2).

The Yukon Minister of Renewable Resources shall appoint the nominees to the Fish and Wildlife Management Board (Umbrella Final Agreement 2.12.2.3, 2.12.2.4).

The majority of representatives of Government and the majority of representatives of Yukon First Nations shall be Yukon residents (Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.4).

One third of the initial appointments to the Fish and Wildlife Management Board shall be made for three years, one third for four years, and one third for five years.

Thereafter, appointments to the Fish and Wildlife Management Board shall be for five years (Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.5).

All appointments to the Fish and Wildlife Management Board shall be during good behavior (Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.5).

The provisions of Umbrella Final Agreement UFA 2.12.2 shall apply to the Fish and Wildlife Management Board.

OPERATIONS:

The Fish and Wildlife Management Board shall determine its own procedures for selecting its chairperson from its membership (Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.3).

The Yukon Minister of Renewable Resources shall appoint the chairperson selected by the Fish and Wildlife Management Board (Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.3).

In the event that the Fish and Wildlife Management Board fails to select a chairperson within 60 days of the position being vacant, the Yukon Minister of Renewable Resources shall appoint a chairperson from the membership of the Fish and Wildlife Management Board after consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Management Board (Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.3.1).

The Fish and Wildlife Management Board shall be accountable to the Yukon Minister of Renewable Resources for its expenditures (Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.8).

The Fish and Wildlife Management Board shall prepare an annual budget, subject to approval by the Yukon Minister of Renewable Resources. The budget approval process will respect the Board's discretion over the allocation of funds to be available to the Board under the Plan (Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.9).

ACTIVITIES

The Fish and Wildlife Management Board shall establish the Salmon Sub-Committee pursuant to Umbrella Final Agreement 16.7.17 at its initial meeting or as soon as practicable thereafter.

The Fish and Wildlife Management Board shall undertake activities pursuant to its obligations as set out in Chapter 16, and its obligations in Chapter 27, the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Trust.

APPENDIX B:

SCREENING PROCESS

The screening process of the Board is used to sort out the issues that the Board can deal with and to make sure other problems are brought to the attention of appropriate agencies. It is also used to make sure that all the information the Board needs is available when a matter is considered.

The Screening Committee is made up of the Chair of the Board, two members serving on a rotating basis, and other members of the Board who are available to attend. All members of the Board have regular opportunities to participate in the Committee's activities. The Committee is assisted by the Board's Secretariat and draws advice from whatever sources it considers appropriate, including Renewable Resources Councils, the Department of Renewable Resources, First Nations, Elders, interest groups or people proposing initiatives.

In considering matters that have been referred to the Board, the Screening Committee wants to learn:

- if there is a widely shared perception that there is a problem;
- if the problem can be
- confirmed by the observations of trappers, hunters or others out on the land,
- supported by biological or technical data,
- supported by traditional knowledge; and
- if it is a conservation or allocation problem that puts fish, wildlife or habitat at risk or if it affects the fish and wildlife.

Screening in Brief - The Basic Questions.

- **WHAT do people think the problem is?**

(Is it really a problem?)

- **WHY do they think it is a problem?**

(Is something a threat to wildlife? Are people unhappy with the allocation to users?)

- **WHERE is the problem ?**

(Is it confined to one traditional territory, or does it affect the whole Territory?)

- **WHO should be doing something about it?**

(Is it really the Board's business?)

The Committee also needs to determine if matters that people want the Board to consider fall within its primary jurisdiction. One of the objectives of the Fish and Wildlife Chapter of the Agreement is "to develop responsibilities for renewable resource management at the local level." Renewable Resources Councils, where they exist, are the primary instrument for regional wildlife management and a protocol worked out between the Board and Councils ensures that the Board will not attempt to deal with regional matters unless asked to by a Council.

When faced with regional matters that have clear territorial repercussions, the Board is committed to cooperating with Councils to develop approaches and solutions which will work at both levels.

It is important to remember that some issues forwarded to the Board may be better dealt with by other agencies or by combinations of co-management partners. In these instances, the Screening Committee attempts to identify appropriate partners or lead players and may make recommendations to the Board on who is best equipped to deal with a given problem.

Where Councils are not yet in place, the Board has encouraged local efforts to develop consensus on issues before it wades in. In some cases it has done so by assigning members to monitor or participate in community initiatives to develop approaches to problems. An example has been Board involvement with the committee working on the decline in sheep populations in the Kluane Region.

In general, people or groups who have identified problems are encouraged to work with regional biologists, the First Nation and any trapping, fishing, hunting and conservation organizations in their community to develop common understandings of matters.

Screening in Brief - the answers which trigger Board Action

If the Steering Committee's review of a matter shows that:

- that there is a significant problem related to fish and wildlife or habitat;
- that it has trans-regional or territorial importance or that there is no local or regional agency that can deal with it; and
- that the Board has the jurisdiction to make recommendations to the Minister or another agency which has jurisdiction,

then the Screening Committee can recommend that the Board should deal with the problem..

In making that kind of recommendation, the Committee looks at the conservation values associated with

the problem, the Board's workplan and long term priorities, and the priority placed on the matter by its co-management partners.

Before the Committee can recommend when a problem should be dealt with, it also looks at whether there is enough information available to the Board to make a decision. If information is lacking, the Committee attempts to outline what information is needed and what work needs to be done before a matter can be scheduled for detailed consideration by the entire Board.

The Board may also set up working teams on issues which require detailed study.

Different problems may suggest different solutions ranging from educational initiatives to new, or amended legislation, policies or management plans. Some specific measures, such as the setting of Total Allowable Harvest levels when wildlife required for subsistence are at critical levels, are specifically provided for in Final Agreements. Year to year harvesting adjustments are usually made by regulation changes.

Examples of Board approaches to specific problems are found throughout this report.

Research Tools

The Board has a number of technical tools it can use to gather and interpret the information needed to deal with issues. These include:

- consultation
- the collection of traditional and local knowledge
- scientific studies or research
- social studies or research including surveys
- legal advice; and
- management advice.

Some of these tools are used by the Board directly while others are most effectively used by co-management partners, the Resource Councils and the Department. Still other may be used on a contract basis required.

APPENDIX C-

TRUST FUND

The Yukon Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Trust was established under Chapter 27 of the Umbrella Final Agreement in conjunction with the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board. The Board members are also the Trustees.

The objective of the Trust is to restore, enhance, and protect Fish and Wildlife populations and their habitat in the Yukon so as to achieve the objectives of Chapter 16 - Fish and Wildlife.

The Government of Canada, Yukon Territorial Government and the Council for Yukon First Nations contribute equally into the Trust fund for four years. The total is approximately 3.5 million dollars.

For the first two years the Trust fund contributions have been secured in investments outlined in the Trust Indenture Agreement, solely building interest. The Agreement outlines basic guidelines the Trustees must adhere to.

In 1996, the Trust Committee developed a process to 'Call for Proposals' for Fish and Wildlife projects. Background information, conditions and a formal application form was made available to the public through our Board office. Only the interest dollars accrued from the annual contributions was allocated for 1996/97 projects. This conservative approach to spend only interest dollars will allow the Trust dollars to extend beyond the four year final contribution timeframe for ongoing benefits to fish and wildlife.

Trustees have also begun to develop operating procedures to compliment the existing Indenture Agreement. This will allow for an orderly process in dealing fairly with all wildlife proposals.

APPENDIX D -

RESOLUTION 1-97

YUKON FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BOARD
June 13, 1997

Re: Proclamation of 1992 Amendments to the Yukon Wildlife Act

Whereas, Section 16.7.1 of the Umbrella Final Agreement establishes the Fish and Wildlife Management Board as the primary instrument of Fish and Wildlife Management in he Yukon", and

Whereas, in numerous consultations with the Yukon public it is clear that the present lack of legal forms of habitat protection is confounding many community-based and territorial wide fish and wildlife management initiatives, and

Whereas, the first objective (16.1.1.1) of Chapter 16 of the Umbrella Final Agreement is, "to ensure Conservation in the management of all Fish and Wildlife resources and their habitats", and

Whereas, fulfillment of objective 16.1.1.1 is not possible without appropriate habitat protection legislation in the Yukon Wildlife Act, and

Whereas, achieve legal means of protecting fish and wildlife habitats has been the paramount objective of the Board since its inception, and

Whereas, partial fulfillment of objective 16.1.1.1 would be to proclaim pertinent sections of the 1992 Amendments to the Wildlife Act,

Now therefore be it resolved, that the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board urges the Government of the Yukon, at the earliest possible opportunity to proclaim Section 138.3, parts (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) of the Act to Amend the Wildlife Act assented to on June 2, 1992 and recorded in Chapter 15 of the Statutes of the Yukon and

Further be it resolved, that the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board urges that Sections 9 and 10 of the same amendment also be proclaimed.